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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/783,354	02/14/2001	Sydney D. Daniel	IRC293-14060/205649	1055
23370	7590	12/17/2003	EXAMINER	
JOHN S. PRATT, ESQ KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP 1100 PEACHTREE STREET SUITE 2800 ATLANTA, GA 30309			JUSKA, CHERYL ANN	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		1771		
DATE MAILED: 12/17/2003				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/783,354	DANIEL ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Cheryl Juska	1771	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 September 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 40-45, 47 and 49-95 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 40-45, 79-81 and 87-92 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 47, 49-78, 82-86, and 93-95 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 25 & 26.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment filed September 15, 2003, has been entered. Claim 1 has been amended as requested. New claims 49-95 have been added. Claims 20, 25, 26, 31-39, 46, and 48 are cancelled. Thus, the pending claims are 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 40-45, 47, and 49-95.
2. As discussed during the interview of September 12, 2003, all the standing 112 and prior art rejections are hereby withdrawn. However, new 112, 1st and 2nd rejections are made as set forth below. Additionally, even though it was said at the interview that the limitation of "without pattern alignment" might not be needed to overcome the prior art of Eusemann, said art is applied against those claims which lack said limitation. The change in heart was due to the following factors: (a) review of the entire application prosecution history which was unavailable at the time of the interview, (b) a clearer understanding of the scope of the term "orthogonally ambiguous" as defined in the specification, and (c) a closer reading of Eusemann, which teaches a random layout of the patented tiles.
3. Furthermore, the phrase "without pattern alignment between adjacent tiles" is not considered new matter based upon applicant's persuasive arguments presented with the Amendment of September 15, 2003. Also, since said phrase is not explicitly defined in the specification, for the purposes of examination, it is stated that said phrase is given the meaning intended in the specification, which is consistent with the common understanding of the carpet tile art. Hence, the phrase "without pattern alignment between adjacent tiles" means that the edges or the periphery of pattern shapes on one carpet tile do not align or match up with the

edges or periphery of pattern shapes on an adjacent carpet tile when said tiles are arranged side-by-side in a floorcovering installation.

Election/Restrictions

4. An original restriction requirement was made by the former examiner in Paper No. 2 mailed on March 28, 2002. Said restriction was between product claims and method claims. Applicant made a provisional election with traverse to the product claims.

5. In the next Office Action (Paper No. 11, mailed on October 30, 2002), the former examiner made a five-way restriction consisting of the following groups:

- I. Carpet tiles.
- II. A web.
- III. A floorcovering.
- IV. A method of making carpet tiles.
- V. A method of making a floorcovering.

Applicant responded in Paper No. 12 on November 15, 2002 with an election with traverse of Group I, the carpet tiles.

6. As mentioned in the Interview of September 12, 2003, a restriction requirement is being reinstated below. However, said restriction is narrowed to a three-way restriction in view of applicant's traversal to the five-way restriction (Amendment B, Paper No. 12, page 4).

7. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 USC 121:

- I. Claims 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 47, 49-78, 82-86, and 93-95, drawn to carpet tiles, an assembly of tiles, and a floorcovering of tiles, classified in class 428, subclass 44+.
- II. Claims 79-81, drawn to a carpet web, classified in class 428, subclass 85+.

III. Claims 40-45 and 87-92, drawn to a method of making a floorcovering and a method of making tiles, classified in class 52, subclass 741.1.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions II and I are related as mutually exclusive species in an intermediate-final product relationship. Distinctness is proven for claims in this relationship if the intermediate product is useful to make other than the final product (MPEP 806.04(b), 3rd paragraph), and the species are patentably distinct (MPEP 806.04(h)). In the instant case, the intermediate product is deemed to be useful as a broadloom carpet and the inventions are deemed patentably distinct since there is nothing on record to show them to be obvious variants. Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions anticipated by the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 USC 103(a) of the other invention.

Inventions III and I are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP 806.05(f)). In the instant case, the process can be made to make non-orthogonally ambiguous carpet tiles or carpet tile floorcoverings.

Inventions II and III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the

product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the product can be used as a broadloom carpet floorcovering rather than being used to make carpet tile floorcoverings.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Due to applicant's prior elections to the product claims in general, and the carpet tiles claims, in particular, the election stands, with traverse, as Group I, claims 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 47, 49-78, 82-86, and 93-95, drawn to carpet tiles, an assembly of tiles, and a floorcovering of tiles. Claims 40-45, 79-81, and 87-92 are withdrawn as non-elected.

Drawings

8. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Figure 1 illustrated the carpet web before cutting into tiles, while Figures 2 and 3 each show two of the inventive tiles in exemplary orientations. However, the drawings do not show the claimed final product of a floorcovering showing orthogonal ambiguity. Therefore, the orthogonal ambiguity of the tiles in a floorcovering installation (i.e., more than two tiles) must be shown or the feature canceled from the claims. No new matter should be entered. It is suggested applicant submit drawings showing two or three different arrangements of the randomly oriented carpet tiles in a floorcovering.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, 47, 49-78, 86, and 93-95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

11. Claim 1 is recited carpet tiles exhibiting “orthogonal ambiguity without pattern alignment between adjacent tiles.” The definition of tiles that exhibit “orthogonal ambiguity” is set forth in the specification, page 2, 2nd paragraph, as tiles that “may be laid in any side-by-side orientation with respect to adjacent tiles without looking out of place to the ordinary viewer and thereby still achieving an appearance of continuity across the entire installation as if the tiles were part of a broadloom web.” Hence, said definition is dependent upon the tiles being placed in adjacent relationship as a floorcovering installation. An individual carpet tile or a plurality of carpet tiles uninstalled cannot by definition, exhibit “orthogonal ambiguity.” Hence, the presence of the property of “orthogonal ambiguity” or lack thereof cannot be properly determined based upon individual tiles or a plurality of uninstalled carpet tiles. Thus, claim 1 is rejected as indefinite because it is unclear that the claimed tiles are arranged in such an installation. In other words, the current claim does not positively recite that said tiles are assembled on a flooring surface so

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that each tile is adjacent to and abutting at least one other tile. Claims 2-19 and 27-30 are rejected for their dependency upon claim 1. Additionally, claims 49-74 are similarly rejected.

12. Claim 93 is indefinite because it is unclear that the assembly of carpet tiles is laid as a floorcovering installation. In its broadest sense, an “assembly of carpet tiles” can be a stack of tiles or a scattered arrangement of tiles in a non-abutting relationship. The limitations of “no tile looking out of place” and “the appearance of continuity” do not necessarily imply that said assembly is a floorcovering installation. Thus, said claim is rejected as indefinite. Claim 95 is similarly rejected. Additionally, it is argued that claims 47 and 94 are indefinite since the language of “an assembly of side-by-side carpet tiles” could still describe a stack of tiles.

13. Claims 1-19, 21-24, 27-30, and 49-78 are also rejected as indefinite for claiming the carpet tiles in terms of a property instead of the structural or chemical features that produce said property and which would distinguish said tiles from other prior art carpet tiles. *Ex parte Slob*, 157 USPQ 172, states the following:

Claims merely setting forth physical characteristics desired in article, and not setting forth specific compositions which would meet such characteristics, are invalid as vague, indefinite, and functional since they cover any conceivable combination of ingredients either presently existing or which might be discovered in future and which would impart desired characteristics; thus, expression "a liquefiable substance having a liquefaction temperature from about 40°C. to about 300°C. and being compatible with the ingredients in the powdered detergent composition" is too broad and indefinite since it purports to cover everything which will perform the desired functions regardless of its composition, and, in effect, recites compounds by what it is desired that they do rather than what they are; expression also is too broad since it appears to read upon materials that could not possibly be used to accomplish purposes intended.

In other words, the claims lack clarity of the combined structural features of the design pattern that provide the property of “orthogonally ambiguous.” Some of these features include the plurality of colors, the plurality of shapes, the relationship of said shapes to the tile edge, and

the relationship of the colors and shapes in adjacent tiles, and the relationship of the overall pattern of each tile to the other tiles (i.e., not identical). Note that claims 24, 74, and 78 come close to claiming the combination of structural features which produce the “orthogonal ambiguity,” but fall short of reciting the full combination of features required. Note the specification, page 4, line 4 through bottom of page 5, which discusses a number of factors which contribute to the orthogonal ambiguity of the carpet tiles and the “rules” for creating a pattern according to the invention.

14. Claim 47 also rejected as indefinite under *Ex parte Slob*. Although the term “orthogonally ambiguous” not recited in claim, the definition of said term is recited in part (i.e., “the appearance of the tiles continuous across the assembly so that no tile looks out of place or out of position in any place or position in the assembly”). Thus, the claim is indefinite since the combination of structural features of the pattern of colors and shapes which “renders the appearance” orthogonally ambiguous are not recited. Claim 86 and 93-95 are similarly rejected.

15. Claims 24, 62, 74, and 78 are indefinite because it is unclear if the phrase “adjacent shapes” refers to shapes on adjacent tiles or adjacent shapes within a single tile.

16. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

17. Claims 47, 86, and 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed

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invention. Claim 86 includes the limitation “without the locations at which adjacent tiles abut being visually prominent,” while claims 47 and 94 include the limitation “a pattern not identical to any other tile of the assembly.” Both limitations are considered negative limitations.

According to MPEP 2173.05(i), “Any negative limitation or exclusionary proviso must have basis in the original disclosure....See also *Ex parte Grasselli*, 231 USPQ 393....The mere absence of a positive recitation is not basis for an exclusion. The specification fails to provide support for both said negative limitations. Hence, claims 47, 86, and 94 are rejected as containing new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

18. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

19. Claims 82-85 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by US 3,875,716 issued to Eusemann.

Claim 82 is drawn to a carpet tile cut from the web of claim 79. The resulting product (i.e., single carpet tile) has the structural limitation that a portion of a shape from the web appears on the tile and said shape has an edge that parallels at least one edge of the carpet tile. Claim 83 limits the tile to being a square. Claim 84 limits the tile to having a shape with a straight edge which parallels a first pair of opposed edges of the tile and a straight edge which parallels a second pair of opposed edges of said tile. Claim 85 is drawn to a floorcovering comprising a plurality of tiles cut from the web, wherein said

tiles have a common color. [Note claims 82-85 do not limit the tiles or floorcovering to having orthogonal ambiguity.]

Eusemann discloses a floorcovering of carpet tiles, wherein each tile comprises a portion of a shape having one straight edge which parallels a first pair of opposed tile edges and a second straight edge which parallels a second pair of opposed tile edges. (See Figures 2 and 3.) Additionally, the tiles have one color in common. Thus, claims 82-85 are anticipated by Eusemann.

20. Claims 49-52, 54-59, 61-64, 75, 86, 93, and 95 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by US 3,875,716 issued to Eusemann.

Eusemann discloses carpet tiles having partitioned pattern shapes (Figures 1, 4, and 7). Said tiles may be woven or tufted carpet tiles (col. 2, lines 15-18). Eusemann explicitly teaches that said carpet tiles may be laid in a scattered or completely irregular pattern of rotation so that installation is foolproof (col. 2, lines 49-54). Thus, the tiles can be laid in any side-by-side orientation with respect to adjacent tiles without looking out of place (i.e., orthogonally ambiguous). Additionally, Figures 2 and 3 of Eusemann show floorcovering wherein the locations at which adjacent tiles abut are not visually prominent. Thus, said claims are anticipated by Eusemann.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited Eusemann patent.

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Although Eusemann does not explicitly teach fusion bonded carpet tiles, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to employ a textile face comprised of fusion bonded carpet pile since said fusion bonded carpets are well known in the art as equivalent carpet structures to tufted carpets. Applicant is hereby given Official Notice of this fact. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to employ a fusion bonded carpet tile for the tile of Eusemann, since said tiles are art recognized equivalents to tufted carpet tiles.

23. Claim 60, 65-73, and 76-78 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited Eusemann patent

With respect to claims 60, 67, and 71, Eusemann fails to teach colors of the same intensities. However, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to select colors for the patterned carpet tile that have similar intensities in order to create an aesthetically pleasing floorcovering. Additionally, one would be motivated to select colors of like intensities so that when assembled in the "foolproof" scattering method, the tiles would seem to be more coherent.

With respect to claims 66, 70, and 76-78, Eusemann fails to explicitly teach tiles of more than two colors. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to select more than two colors, in particular, three colors, so as to provide an aesthetically pleasing carpet tile floorcovering.

With respect to claims 65, 68, 69, 72, and 73, Eusemann fails to teach one shape comprising two or three colors. As noted above, the selection of colors, including the number of colors within a particular shape, would have been obvious to one skilled in the art as a means of providing a variety of decorative and aesthetically pleasing carpet tiles. Therefore, claims 60 and 65-73 are rejected as being obvious over the cited Eusemann patent.

24. Claim 74 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over the cited Eusemann patent.

Claim 74 is drawn to orthogonally ambiguous carpet tiles comprising a pattern of shapes, at least one of said shapes on each tile is formed by a straight line oriented parallel to an edge of the carpet tile. Claim 74 also limits the colors of at least four shapes to comprise specific combinations of a background color, a first color, a second color, and a third color, wherein adjacent shapes on the tiles comprise at least one common color.

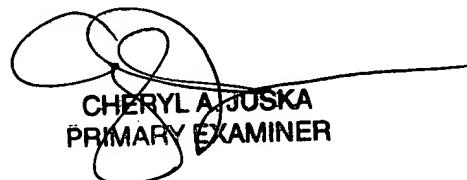
Eusemann does not explicitly teach the claimed color and shape combinations, but, as discussed above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to vary the selection of color combinations in order to create a variety of aesthetically pleasing carpet tile patterns. Therefore, claim 74 is rejected.

Conclusion

25. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Cheryl Juska whose telephone number is 703-305-4472. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 10am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on 703-308-2414. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.



CHERYL A. JUSKA
PRIMARY EXAMINER